



RAISING THE AMERICAN FLAG OVER THE PALACE AT SANTIAGO.

(Drawn by W. G. Bengough, special Journal artist at the ceremony. Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

As the chimes of the old Cathedral in Santiago rang the hour of 12 the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered. As Captain McKittick ran the Stars and Stripes to the top of the staff on the Palace and broke out its folds against a fleckless sky the cavalry band played "The Star Spangled Banner." At the time of Admiral Cervera's arrival at Santiago the Civil Governor gave a great banquet and had put up on the front of the building letters two feet deep, made of gas pipe, which read: "Viva Alfonso XIII." These were still there when the Americans occupied the city.

RUNNING FIGHT FOR FIFTY MILES.

Captain of the Brooklyn Tells How His Cruiser Poured Its Destructive Fire Into Cervera's Ships.

Many interesting details of the gallant part played by the Brooklyn in the destruction of Cervera's fleet on July 3, additional to the description given by Commodore Schley, are contained in the report of Captain Cook. His official story is as follows:

U. S. F. S. Brooklyn, First Rate,
At Anchor, Guantanamo Bay,
July 7, 1898.

Sir:
1. At 9 a. m. July 3 I gave orders and arrangements were made for general muster at 9:30 a. m. At 9:30 a. m. the enemy was telegraphed by the Iowa as coming out. At the same time they were discovered by the quartermaster on watch, N. Anderson, of this ship, and reported to the officer of the deck.

The executive officer, Lieutenant-Commander Mason, who was on deck about to execute the order for general muster, immediately gave the order: "Clear ship for action and general quarters." Signal was made at the same time: "Enemy coming out, action."

I went immediately forward, stood for the enemy and gave orders to get steam on all boilers.

We started with steam on three boilers at about twelve knots speed.

2. The head of the Spanish squadron, in column, was just outside the entrance of the harbor of Santiago, heading about southwest. The Spanish squadron consisted of the Maria Teresa (flag), Vizcaya, Oquendo and Colon and two torpedo destroyers. We opened fire on the leading ship in five minutes from the discovery.

3. The Brooklyn, leading, was followed by the Texas, Iowa, Oregon, Indiana and Gloucester. The Vixen, which had been to the southward and eastward of us, and kept for some time off our port side, distant about one thousand yards, evidently intending to guard against a torpedo attack upon this ship; the shell passing over us fell very thick about her, some passing over her.

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Chief Yeoman George Ellis with a snail-shell until Ellis was killed by a passing shell.

11. The officers of the divisions, Lieutenants T. D. Griffin, W. R. Rush, E. Slapson, J. G. Doyle, B. W. Wells and Ensign Webster, all performed their duties deliberately and efficiently.

The naval cadets in divisions were cool and efficient. Naval cadets Halpin, Marble, Abels, and a German having especially been noticed for good service.

12. Too much praise cannot be given the engineer's department for the hard work done by all in steadily raising the steam until the speed rose from twelve to sixteen knots.

13. Ensign McCauley attended personally signals while constantly under fire, at one time mounting the forward turret and making the wig-wag himself. His coolness was conspicuous.

14. I would call your special attention to the valuable and conspicuous services rendered during the action by B. Gaynor (G. M. 1st O.) as noted in the reports of the executive officer, the division officers and the gunner. Gaynor is a natural mechanic and very intelligent man, and he went from gun to gun repairing breaks, and was constant in his work keeping them in condition for use.

15. Anderson (Q. M. 1st C.) is a particularly bright seaman. He was at the wheel and kept the ship steadily on her course. He has been particularly known in this ship as a valuable man. He would prove efficient as a mate, and I recommend him for such appointment.

16. Mr. Morrissey (Lds.) twice got out on the muzzle of a six-pounder and knocked out a jammed shot. Private Macneal (U. S. M. C.) also went out on the muzzle of a six-pounder and knocked out a jammed shot.

17. We had but two personal casualties. Geo. H. Ellis (chief yeoman), killed, and J. Burns (F. 1st C.) wounded. The ship struck twenty times by whole shot, many times by pieces of bursting shell and from small shot from machine guns. No serious injury was done to the ship, and all repairs can be temporarily done by the ship's force, excepting to the five-inch elevating gear.

The eight-inch guns worked satisfactorily; some trouble and delay were caused by jamming of locks. The turrets worked well. The five-inch battery gave great trouble with the elevating gear. At the end of the action the five-inch battery was in a state of repair, and was ready for use.

18. We fired 100 rounds of eight-inch, 475 of five-inch, 1,200 of six-pounder and 200 of one-pounder ammunition. Very respectfully,

F. A. COOK,
Captain U. S. N., Commanding.

To the Commander-in-Chief, 2d Squadron, United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

STOLE RATIONS FROM HIS MEN.

San Francisco, July 28.—Quartermaster-Sergeant James M. Young, of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, has been ordered under arrest by Colonel Funston, charged with embezzling Government property. He is alleged to have sold stores issued as food for the regiment.

Young admits his guilt, and gives as his excuse that he was doing only what every other commissary officer of Camp Merritt has been doing all along. The regimental commanders deny that such a state of things exist in their commissary departments, but the matter will be investigated.

Do You Advertise?

Advertisers want results—experience has told them the Sunday Journal is the great advertising medium. 350 "Wants" gained last Sunday.

LUDLOW PRAISED GARCIA'S TROOPS.

Shafter's Fighting General Declared They Fought Bravely.

DIDN'T SHIRK DUTY.

They Rendered Valuable Services Throughout the Investment of Santiago.

WERE FEARLESS AS SCOUTS.

General Sanchez and His Troops Highly Commended for Bravery by the American General.

The following letter, which was written by General William Ludlow, who commanded the American right, to General Garcia after the fall of Santiago, seems to show that much credit is due to the Cuban troops for the services they rendered during the investment of the Spanish stronghold, in spite of reports to the contrary:

"Near Santiago, Cuba,
July 15, 1898.

"Dear General Garcia:

"I beg to congratulate you as well as ourselves on what seems now to have been a fortunate solution of the Santiago problem, resulting in the success of our combined forces in the taking of the city, the capture of the Spaniards and the restoration of peace in Santiago.

"Permit me to say to you that your forces have performed most notable service, and their work has been invaluable to us, not only in scouting and procuring information, but in the vital matter of the construction of trenches and defenses for the investment of the city.

"Your people have accomplished an immense amount of this work with almost no appliances whatever, and have cheerfully surrendered the use of them to our own troops when the continuation of the investment rendered it necessary to move our regiments forward to the right.

"I make this statement, General, personally and not officially, because I am but a subordinate commander, but do so for the reason that I have been more closely in touch with your forces and have had better occasion to observe their work and the value of their co-operation than perhaps any other.

"I desire to thank you also for the services of General Sanchez and his troops which were placed at my disposition, and I desire to commend General Sanchez to your favorable consideration. He has promptly and willingly complied with every demand I made on him, and has performed valuable service in extending our right flank to reach the cemetery and cover the Cobre road.

"I shall take another occasion to thank you for the innumerable personal courtesies that you and the officers of your command have shown me, and which I hope to have

an opportunity to repay in some wise hereafter.

"I beg to remain your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM LUDLOW,
"Brigadier-General U. S. Army."

RESCUES FROM A BLAZING SHIP.

Ericsson's Crew Braved Exploding Shells to Save Vizcaya's Men.

A vivid description of the heroic manner in which our sailors rescued the men of Cervera's fleet is given by Lieutenant N. R. Fisher, commanding the torpedo boat Ericsson. In his official report to Admiral Sampson, his commander-in-chief, he says:

"The course of the Ericsson was directed toward the Vizcaya, prepared to deliver a torpedo attack, but before we could arrive within striking distance the Vizcaya was seen to strike the Iowa, in ashore and burst into flames, her engines being left running and clouds of steam issuing from all her openings on deck and in her sides.

"The course of the Ericsson was then set for the Colon, which was running very fast to the westward, pursued by the Brooklyn, Texas and Oregon.

"As the Ericsson was hauling away from the New York in the chase, signal was made, Interrogatory 2872: 'Request permission to continue the chase.' The flag-ship hoisted negative, and by wig-wag signal directed the Ericsson to pick men in the water astern. Turned with port helm and found and picked up one man afloat on a piece of wreckage, and then returned to the chase, the New York in the meantime chasing faster after the Colon.

"As we came up with the Iowa, lying about two miles seaward of Vizcaya, the Ericsson was hailed and directed to go inshore and rescue the crew of the Vizcaya from the burning vessel.

"Ran close alongside the Vizcaya and sent small boat to her, boats from Iowa pulling in also at same time. Explosions from the ammunition on board the Vizcaya began about this time, and her guns, which had been left running, were fired one after the other by the flames. The Vizcaya was on fire fore and aft, but the mass of the fire was aft, and the position of the Ericsson was perilous in the extreme, and only the urgency of the occasion caused her to remain.

"Rescued eleven (11) officers and about ninety sailors and marines from the vessel, many of them sorely wounded. The Spanish were no sooner taken on board than they urged immediate withdrawal of the Ericsson, but this vessel remained until all alive had been taken from the Vizcaya by the Ericsson's small boat and the boats from the Iowa.

"One of the Vizcaya's large cutters was also used. The Ericsson's deck was then crowded with prisoners. These were all put on board the Iowa."

HOBSON'S PLAN FOR THE COLON.

Washington, July 28.—Lieutenant Hobson returned to Washington last night and called at the Navy Department to-day to see Assistant Secretary Allen in connection with the prosecution of the work of raising the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon.

Mr. Allen immediately called a meeting of the Naval Board, composed of himself, Captain Bradford and Constructor Gilmore, to go over the propositions that Mr. Hobson brought with him from the wreckers at New York. Lieutenant Hobson recommends the purchase of all the pontoons to be had in this country, six in number, and an expenditure of \$20,000 for air boxes to assist in lifting the ship.

PRESIDENT THINKS WE HAVE MANILA.

Washington Expects to Hear at Any Moment That Dewey and Merritt Have Taken the City.

Washington, July 28.—The Navy Department is hourly expecting word from Admiral Dewey. Disappointment was expressed this evening by officials of the Department over the failure to hear during the day, and special attention will be paid by the Navigation Bureau to-night to all cipher dispatches that arrive.

The President and his advisers are equally as anxious as the officials of the Navy Department, if the Admiral has captured Manila, as it is thought he has by this time, it may change the course of peace negotiations about to be initiated. The absolute possession of the city of Manila and the island of Luzon, would be an important factor in deciding the terms upon which peace may be looked for.

General Merritt is supposed to be at Manila in command of an army of over 12,000 men. The third expedition, under his command, sailed from San Francisco in two sections on June 27 and June 29. Both were due a day or so ago, and the War Department feels sure that the troops have all been landed before this time.

General Merritt was expected, in conjunction with Admiral Dewey, to at once move on Manila, after demanding its surrender. The War Department expects that he has done this and that the city is now in his hands. With the assistance of the fleet under Admiral Dewey, General Merritt would have no trouble in capturing the city and taking care of Aguinaldo and his insurgents.

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